

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Number 31 of Volume 21.

SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 15, 1841.

Whole Number, 1,073.

TERMS OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY—CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday, at \$2 per annum in advance, or \$2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements are accepted on the following terms:—(of 340 ems, or fifteen lines of this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, must be free of postage.

A FRESH SUPPLY.

MR. ROUCHE
Has just received, at the "Salisbury Coffee House," direct from Charleston, the following fresh supplies, in his line—to wit:

French Brandy, New Ark Cider,
Oranges, Raisins,
Lemons, Cigars,
Sardines.

All of which are of the best quality, and will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on the usual credit.—Call and see!

Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1840.

PETERS' PILLS.

AT Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELERS'.
GRAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Moffat's Pills and Bitters, Hough's Pains, and Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint, for Sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

FRESH TEAS.
Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars,
Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drug Store.
Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1840.

Cotton Yarns.
THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers. The superior quality and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agents.
April 24, 1840.

LADIES AND HOUSE-KEEPERS.
WE have just received a large and fresh supply of the celebrated New Lebanon Shakers' Garden Seeds, of all kinds. Those wishing Seeds for the next year, would do well to call or send soon, as they "go like hot cakes."

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
November 13, 1840.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

December 11, 1840.

Valuable Land FOR Sale.
I WILL sell, as Trustee of John Beard, Jr., a TRACT of LAND, lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, containing from 180 to 200 acres. There is 10 Acres cleared land on it, of which about 15 Acres is first rate meadow, and a good flash branch running through it.—The remainder of the tract is woodland. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on me, and in case of my absence, on my son C. F. FISHER.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840.

To Owners of Mills.
THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for Mills, by which a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by the improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed \$30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and John F. Foster of Davie County; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Adolph Moore of Davidson; and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance.

October 25, 1839.

Matchless Sanative.
THIS valuable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Millidgeville, Montgomery Co. N. C.

W. E. BURAGE
February 21, 1840.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly and Repeditiously executed at This Office.

Ladies' Fair.
A LADIES' FAIR will be held in the Town of Concord, on Thursday Evening, the 10th of JANUARY, being the week of the County Court. A variety of ornamental and useful articles will be exhibited for Sale. The proceeds will be appropriated to benevolent purposes. The Fair will continue open on Wednesday the 30th. January 8, 1841.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury, N. C., on 1st day of January, 1841.

Dr. Benjamin Austin, 2 Miss Maria Love,
Robt. Anwin, Saml. Luckie,
Col. W. J. Alexander, William March,
Mrs. Sarah Ayer, Dr. R. W. Melvor, 3
Mrs. S. D. Anderson, Dr. L. Mitchell,
Rev. Jas. M. H. Adams, Dr. John K. Melvor,
Lock Atwell, Miss Polly Mace,
William W. Alben, John Marlin,
Kinchen Bludall, Frederick Mowry,
Moses Brown, Jr., Saml. Marlin,
J. M. Brown, James D. Morrison,
Osten Bradshaw, James Nichol,
Dr. Saml. G. Boyden, Lewis Norrell,
Rhodes Brown, Col. Jno. D. Moore,
A. B. Brown, Albery Morris,
Moses Brown, John D. Nesbitt,
Minty Brown, servant, Dr. Matthew Neville,
Jesse R. Brown, Benjamin Owens,
Moses L. Brown, Solomon Overcast,
Dr. Thos. H. Belt, Miss Mary Owings,
Dr. Bocheille, Camille Price,
W. B. Bramlett, Prudence Roatan,
John Bean, W. A. Reynolds,
John Brivings, James Robinson,
John Bird, Dr. Polk,
John Belinger, Thos. G. Polk,
Charles Br. W., Eli Phillips,
Burrell Bohn, David Pinkston,
Jas. or Benj. Brown, Adam Roseman,
Mrs. Susan J. Craige, 2 Miss Eliza Rush,
Jacob Cotten, R. T. Rea,
John R. Courts, David or Noah Reed,
Thos. Catharine Chambers, Howell Parker,
Thos. Conrad, G. W. Polk,
Saml. H. Coloway, 2 Edward Ruffy,
A. Cooper, John Rush,
William Goss, Hugh Rush,
Buckner Crowell, Hugh Gibson,
John Coughanour, Michael Swank,
Mrs. Catharine Cortney, Jacob Shiles,
Capt. William Chunn, Henry Stiller,
Hugh A. Dobbin, Messrs. Fogg & Stickney,
Ford & Ellis, Managers of the Circus,
Robt. Ellis, Mrs. Rachael Stewart,
Franklin Elliott, Dr. A. Smith,
John Ford, Lot Steapellon,
Mrs. Sally B. Peorn, Dr. Scott,
Thos. Ford, To the Secretary of Fulton
Warren Green, Lodge, No. 91,
Alexander Grant, Allen Stoker,
William Gilliam, 3 Alex. Shepard,
Ezra A. Gregg, Miss Susan Swink,
George Goodman, Creed Walter Sains,
Howard Green, 2 W. B. Trot,
David Hendrix, Abner Sears,
Andrew Holtshouser, Stephen W. Davis,
Paul Hayne, Jno. Shaver,
William Heathman, Jno. Smith,
Mr. Sophia Heidebrant, W. A. Swink,
Franklin Hogue, C. Smith,
P. Hudson, 2 W. J. Thornhill,
Miss Lucinda Heatter, Jacob Troutman,
Josiah Hise, Nimrod Thompson,
Thos. Hogue, Taylor, Cabinet-maker,
Mrs. Rachel Hampton, Larkin Terry,
William Henly, Hezekiah Treage,
Payten Hustell, Charles Verble,
John Hartman, Thos. Womack,
Joseph Holde, Mrs. Jane Young,
Elvry Hall, Robert Walton,
Hunt Hure, Mrs. Mary Williams,
Miss Meriah L. Howard, Mrs. A. Willson,
May E. H. P. Jones, Thos. Wood,
Roland Jones, Lucimier Winter,
A. J. Kelly, Linn Ward,
John Kern, James F. Watt,
George Knitts, W. Walser,
Miss Nancy Kinney, Cyrus West,
Miss Mary E. Krier, Thos. Varker,
Peter Krieger, John Vanhorne,
Mrs. M. Kelly, Ivery Uiler,
P. T. Kerns, Geo. W. Union,
Jacob Lengel, Dr. A. T. Zowery,
W. A. Lee, H. W. CONNOR, P. M.
John L. Loudon, 3r
Rev. A. Y. Lockridge.

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M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.
January 8, 1841.

BLANKS

Of every description for sale, at this Office.

Docts. Killian & Powe,

HAVING associated themselves together, in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their services, in all the various branches of their profession to the public. Their Office is in Mr. West's brick building.

Salisbury, N. C., January 9, 1841.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS
HAYING removed his Office to 3rd Door of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.

Salisbury, August 21, 1840.

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK
HAYING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 3, 1840.

Dr. W. D. Dempsey
TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from Virginia, and will be happy to receive a continuance of that very liberal patronage which he has heretofore enjoyed. His office is at the Eagle Hotel, Statesville, N. C.

December 25, 1840.

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber has for sale at his Nurseries, in Davidson County, N. C., a large assortment of Fruit Trees, &c., consisting of

Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry,
&c., embracing MANY OF THE BEST American and European

a fine Selection of
ROSES, DAHLIAS, &c.
Trees will be delivered at any reasonable distance from Lexington, at the usual price of hauling. Priced Catalogues sent gratis to all applicants, the postage being paid. Direct to Lexington, N. C.

CHS. MOCK.
December 18, 1840.

Notice.
THE SALISBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY having commenced operation, are now prepared to furnish dealers with Cotton Yarn of a superior quality on favorable terms.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't.
Salisbury, Dec. 11, 1840.

Notice.
THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles East of Salisbury, is now in full operation. Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURRAGE.

N. B. I wish to procure about one hundred Bales of Cotton, (first-rate quality,) delivered at the above Factory, which I will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per lb.

E. BURRAGE.
December 11, 1840.

Ranaway

FROM the Subscriber, on the 20th ult., an indentured apprentice to the coopers business, by the name of CHARLES AREY. He is between sixteen and seventeen years old, nearly five feet high, sandy colored hair, tolerable fair complexion, and is somewhat of a hair curl. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing him, as he is determined to enforce the law against those offending. A reward of Five Cents and no thanks will be given to any person who will deliver said boy to me.

SILAS EARNHEART.
Rowan County, N. C., Jan. 1, 1841.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,
so that he can execute any order in that line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—
He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.
November 1st, 1839.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,
will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.
Davidson, April 18, 1839.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JEWS.

The present physical, moral, and social condition of the Jews must be a miracle. We can come to no other conclusion. Had they continued, from the commencement of the Christian era down to the present hour, in some such national state in which we find the Chinese, walked off from the rest of the human family, and by their selfishness on a national scale, and their repulsion of alien elements, resisting every assault from without in the shape of hostile invasion, and from an overpowering national pride forbidding the introduction of new and foreign customs, we should not see so much mystery interwoven with their existence. But this is not their state—far from it.—They are neither a united and independent nation, nor a parasitic province. They are peeled, and scattered, and crumpled into fragments; but, like globules of quicksilver, instinct with a cohesive power ever claiming affinity, and ever ready to amalgamate. Geography, arms, genius, politics, and foreign help do not explain their existence; time and climate and customs equally fail to unravel it. None of these are, or can be the springs of their perpetuity. They have been spread over every part of the habitable globe; they have lived under the regime of every dynasty; they have shared the protection of just laws, the proscription of cruel ones, and witnessed the rise and progress of both; they have used every tongue, and have lived in every latitude. The snows of England have chilled, and the suns of Africa have scorched them. They have drunk of the Tiber, the Thames, the Jordan, the Mississippi. In every century and in every degree of latitude and longitude, we find a Jew. It is not so with any other race. Empires, the most illustrious, have fallen, and buried the men that constructed them; but the Jew has lived among the ruins, a living monument of indestructibility. Persecution has unsheathed the sword and lighted the dagger. Papal superstition and Moslem barbarism have smote them with unsparring ferocity, penal scripts, and deep prejudice have visited on them most unrighteous chastisement, and notwithstanding all, they survive.—Robert Montgomery, in his *Messiah*, thus expresses the relative position of the Jews:

"Empires have sunk and kingdoms passed away, But still, apart, sublime in misery, stands The wreck of Israel. Christ hath come and bled, And miracles around the cross. A holy splendor of undying truth Preserves; but yet their pining spirit looks For that unseen Sun which prophets hailed, And when I view him in the garb of woe, A wandering outcast by the world disowned, The tattered, lost, and long oppressed Jew, 'His blood be on us' through my spirit rolls, In fearful echo from a nation's lips. Remembered Zion! still for thee we wait A future, teeming with triumphal sounds And shape of glory."

Like their own bush on Mount Horeb, Israel has continued in the flames, but unconsumed.—They are the aristocracy of Scripture, left of their coronets; princes in degradation. A Babylonian, a Theban, a Spartan, an Athenian, a Roman, are names known in History only; their shadows alone haunt the world, and flicker on its tablets. A Jew walks every street, dwells in every capital, traverses every exchange, and relieves the monotony of the nations of the earth. The race has inherited the heir-loom of immortality, incapable of extinction or amalgamation. Like granite from a common head, and composed of waters of a peculiar nature, they have flowed along every stream, without blending with it, or receiving its color or its flavor, and traversed the surface of the globe, and the lapse of many centuries, peculiar, distinct, alone. The Jewish race, at this day, is perhaps the most striking seal of the truth of the Sacred Oracles. There is no possibility of accounting for their perpetual isolation, their depressed but distinct being, on any grounds, save those revealed in the records of truth. Their aggregate and individual character is as remarkable as their circumstances. Meanness the most abject, and pride the most overbearing; the degradation of helots, and yet a consciousness, and a manifest sense of the dignity of a royal priesthood; crouching, cowering, squeezing, grasping on the exchange, in the shop, in the world, with nothing too low for them to do, or too dirty, if profitable, for them to pick up; and notwithstanding, in the synagogue, looking back along many thousand years to an ancestry beside which, that of our peers and princes is but of yesterday, regarding, justly, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, as their great progenitors, and pressing forward on the wings of both hope and promise, to a long expected day when they, now kings and princes in disguise, shall become so in deed, by a manifestation the most glorious, and dispensation the most sublime. The people are a perpetual miracle; a living echo of Heaven's holy tones, prolonged from generation to generation.—*Frazer's Magazine*.

The following account of an attempt, made during the Revolutionary War, to blow up the British vessels of war in New York harbor, may be of interest to most of our readers. It is copied from a New York paper of November, 1821, and is an obituary notice of the gallant soldier who made the daring attempt:

Died.—At Lyme, (Conn.) on the 29th ult., Captain EZRA LEE, aged 72, a Revolutionary Officer. When the British fleet lay in the North River, opposite to the city of New York, and while Gen. Washington had possession of the city, he was very desirous to be rid of such neighbors. A Mr. Bushnell of Saybrook, (Conn.) who had the genius of a comet form, bound together with iron bands, within which one person might sit, and lands with cranks and skulls could navigate to any depth under water. In the upper part was fixed a vertical screw for the purpose of penetrating ships' bottoms, and to this was attached a magazine of powder, within which was a clock, when on being set to run any given time, would, when run down, spring a gun lock, and an explosion would follow. This Marine Turtle, so called, was examined by Gen. Washington, and approved; to preserve secrecy, it was experimented within an inclosed yard, over twenty to thirty feet water, and kept during daylight locked up in a vessel's hold. The brother of the inventor was to be the person to navigate the machine into action, but on sinking it the first time he declared the service.

Gen. Washington, unwilling to relinquish the object, requested Major General Parsons to select a person, in whom he could confide, voluntarily, to engage in the enterprise; the latter being well acquainted with the heroic spirit, the patriotism, and the firm and steady courage of the deceased above mentioned, immediately communicated the plan and the offer, which he accepted, observing that his life was at Gen. Washington's service. After practicing the machine until he understood its powers of balancing and moving under water, a night was fixed upon for the attempt. Gen. Washington and his associates in secret, took their stations upon the roof of a house in Broadway, anxiously awaiting the result. Morning came and no intelligence could be had of the intrepid sub-marine navigator, nor could the boat which attended him, give any account of him, after parting with him the first part of the night.

While these anxious spectators were about to give him up as lost, several barges were seen to start suddenly from Governor's Island, (then in possession of the British) and proceed towards some object near the Asia ship of the line—as suddenly they were seen to put about and steer for the Island with springing oars. In two or three minutes an explosion took place, from the surface of the water, resembling a water spout, which aroused the whole city and region; the enemy's ships took the alarm, signals were rapidly given—the ships cut their cables and proceeded to the Hook with all possible despatch, sweeping their bottoms with chains, and with difficulty prevented their allighted crews from leaping overboard.

During this scene of consternation, the deceased came to the surface, opened the brass head of his aquatic machine; rose and gave a signal for the boat to come to him, but they could not reach him, until he again descended under water, to avoid the enemies shot from the Island, who had discovered him and commenced firing in his wake. Having forced himself against a strong current under water, until without the reach of shot, he was taken in tow, and landed at the Battery amidst a great crowd, and reported himself to Gen. Washington, who expressed his entire satisfaction, that the object was effected without the loss of lives. The deceased was under the Asia's bottom more than two hours, endeavoring to penetrate her copper but in vain. He frequently came up under her stern galleries searching for exposed plank, and would hear the sentinel's cry. Once he was discovered by the watch on deck, and heard them speculate upon him, but concluded a drifted log had paid them a visit—he returned to her bottom and examined it fore and aft, and then proceeded to some other ships; but the impossibility of penetrating their copper for want of a resisting power, saved the lives of hundreds. The longest space of time he could remain under water was two hours. For a particular description of this sub-marine curiosity, see *Sullivan's Journal of Arts and Sciences*.—*Com. Advertiser*.

Singular Arithmetical Combination.—It is a very remarkable coincidence that the figures 1789 the year in which the French revolution commenced, added together make the sum 25, the precise number of years it lasted. These 25 years added to 1789, give the year 1814, at which time Napoleon was driven out of France. The Burtons returned in 1815, and these figures added together give the sum 15, the precise number of the restoration. Louis Philippe mounted the throne in 1830, the figures of which added together make 12. His reign, therefore, ought to end in 1842, and indeed, circumstances seem to warrant this belief.—*Sun*.

North and South.—The Whig Legislature of Connecticut, the other day, following in the wake of Vermont, passed resolves in favor of reviving the protective system. This is Harrisonism on one side.

The Whig Legislature of Georgia have lately passed resolves against the protective system.—This is Harrisonism on the other side.

The new Whig Legislature of Maine will, it is said, resolve in favor of one.

The Harrison Convention certainly stands justified in refusing to "make any general declaration of the views of the opposition party," by the best of all imaginable reasons. The thing was an impossibility.—*Maine Age*.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.

By the ship Tarquin, Capt. Hunt, from Manilla via St. Helena, we have received the following letter:

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

ST. HELENA, 13th October, 1840.

The French frigate "Belle Poule," commanded by the Prince de Joinville, and sloop "Favorite," both from France, are now here for the purpose of taking to France the mortal remains of the Emperor, Napoleon Bonaparte.

The remains are to be taken on board the "Belle Poule" on the 15th October, that being the day on which Bonaparte arrived at St. Helena, (26 years ago.) In the return from France for this purpose (with the Prince,) are Counts de Chabot, Las Cases, and Marchand, and General Bertrand and Gourgaud, and four of Napoleon's former domestics at St. Helena.

There is a sarcophagus of ebony by the "Belle Poule," for the purpose of holding the coffin of Napoleon. On board the "Belle Poule" is a chapel fitted up for its reception, which is lined with black velvet, in small panels, sprinkled all over with silver stars, festooned with silver cord and tassels. There is an altar, with a crucifix over it, at one end of the chapel. This sarcophagus is supported at the corner by four eagles. On the top of it is to be placed an embroidered black velvet cushion, and on the cushion a crown. Suspended to the ceiling immediately above the crown, a ball with a cross on the top of it, and under the ball the emblem of Justice. In the chapel are also four pyramids to hold candles; suspended to the ceiling are four vessels to burn incense, there is also a rich velvet pall, which is said to have cost 25,000 francs, to cover the sarcophagus.

The above mentioned ships arrived on the 9th, and probably will sail for France on the 17th or 18th. The Belle Poule has been open for the reception of the public ever since her arrival. There is a splendid band on board, which has been fire.

party on shore, performing for the inhabitants. The Prince, on landing, was received by the authorities and a guard of honor, with salutes from the Battery and a British vessel of war, then lying in the roads. He and his retinue immediately after landing proceeded to Government House; and, after remaining there about an hour, they proceeded to Napoleon's Tomb, and returned to the town in about five hours. The following day the Prince was met at Government House by the principal people at a dinner.

The ground in which Napoleon was buried at that time, belonged to a Mr. Richard Torbett, merchant.

Napoleon having frequently visited that ground during his life time, in which was a beautiful spring of water (with which water he was daily supplied) and a cluster of weeping willows, had frequently expressed a wish to be interred under those trees in case he should die at St. Helena, which request was immediately, and with great pleasure, granted by Mr. Torbett, when made known to him. Consequently the interment took place there. Mr. Torbett having received but a trifling sum from the British Government, after much trouble, time, and expense, as part compensation for this grant, for so sacred a purpose; and the fact being made known to the Prince de Joinville by the widow of Mr. Torbett, who was left in a state of poverty by her deceased husband, the Prince has most generously promised her to make her distressed case known to his royal father, with a view to his Most Chieftain Majesty's granting her a pension for life, as a just compensation for so sacred a grant.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Tuesday, December 29.

The Resolution concerning the Statue of Washington was engrossed.

The Bill concerning the appointment of Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, was read the third time and carried.

The Bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools, was read, which Mr. Shepard moved to amend by striking out the word *State* in the first section, and insert in lieu thereof the word *Federal*; which was decided in the affirmative—yeas 24, nays 21.

The Bill was so amended, by a motion of Mr. Mitchell, as to strike out all after the enacting clause, and then laid on the table.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to the Resolution, respecting the repealing of the Act conferring Banking Privileges on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail-road Company.

The Bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-road Company, and the Bill to regulate stays and appeals, so far as they concern the collection of Bank notes, were taken up and ordered to be on the table.

The Senate resolved on holding evening sessions from, and after, this day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances reported unfavorably on the petition to establish a new County out of a portion of Wilkes, Surry and Iredell.

The Joint Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill to incorporate the Little River Manufacturing Company, reported the Bill with sundry amendments. The first question being on the adoption of the amendment proposed by the Committee on Private Bills, to whom the Bill had been referred. Mr. Winston moved to amend said amendment, by striking out the words "That each Stockholder shall be liable to the creditors of the Corporation in such sum as is equal to the Stock subscribed and owned by him, and each creditor may have an action of debt against all or any of the Stockholders." This amendment was adopted.

Mr. Caldwell moved a further amendment in the following words: "And provided further, That if any Stockholder shall assign his Stock or any part of it, after such liability has been incurred and the Assignee shall not be able to comply with the provisions of the above section, the Assignor shall be liable for the space of 12 months in the same manner as if he had not made the assignment, so far as regards the debts or liabilities incurred before such assignment." The question on the adoption of the amendment was decided in the negative.

Mr. Barringer moved as a substitute to the amendment already adopted, the following: "Be it further enacted, That in case of failure on the part of said Corporation, the private or individual property of the Stockholders therein, shall be subject in an action of debt before any jurisdiction having cognizance thereof to the payment of the debts of the Corporation after the property of the Company is first exhausted, in proportion to the amount of stock severally owned by them at the time of such failure, and not otherwise." This amendment was also rejected, and the question being on adopting the amended amendment as proposed by Mr. Winston, was decided in the affirmative—yeas 60, nays 59.

The House then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The Common School Bill was read, and the amendment offered by Mr. Mitchell on yesterday, was negatived.

The following resolution offered by Mr. McDermott, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Resolved, That the Board of Internal Improvements pay to the Treasurer and Director of the Fayetteville and Western Rail-road Company, the sum of five thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and thirty cents, being two-fifths of the cost of the survey and estimates of the road, made by said Company.

HALF PAST 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Bill concerning Jurors in Burke County was engrossed.

The Engrossed Resolution in favor of Peter Faust's representatives was rejected on its second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A memorial from the Agricultural Association of Iredell County was read, praying that an order be passed for a mineralogical and geological survey of the State, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Ford Taylor presented the following Resolution: "Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to report a Bill to this House to amend the revenue law of the State, so as to reduce the tax on real estate from six to four cents on the hundred dollars worth of land, and to reduce the tax on the poll from twenty to fifteen cents." Said Resolution was laid on the table.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of

the whole, Mr. Mills in the Chair, and took up for consideration the Bill for the support and establishment of Common Schools, and after some time spent therein the Speaker resumed the Chair, and the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. Hoke introduced sundry Resolutions relating to Common Schools.

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Engrossed Bill to make elections uniform throughout the State, and amendatory of the revised Statutes, concerning the mode of choosing Representatives in the Congress of the United States, the Governor of the State, Sheriffs, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, passed its third reading and was enrolled.

The engrossed Bill to establish a County by the name of Union, was rejected on its second reading.

The Bill concerning Common Schools was made the special order of the day for Saturday next at 11 o'clock, and each day thereafter, till disposed of.

HALF PAST 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Senate having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Edwards in the Chair, the Common School Bill was taken up, and several amendments made thereto, when the Chair reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Joint Select Committee raised upon the subject, reported Resolutions in favor of Claimants for "French Spoils," which were read and ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances reported unfavorably on the petition from Buncombe and Yancey for the erection of a new County.

The Bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-road Company was read and amended, and made the order of the day for Saturday next.

Mr. Hill of Brunswick, presented the following Resolutions:

Whereas, We believe that each of the United States being a party to the National Compact possesses an interest in the Public domain proportioned to the Federal population of each, or in the terms of the compact according to the usual respective production of the general charge and expenditure, and we see with regret that by the introduction of Bills called pre-emption Bills and other measures into the Congress of the United States, manifest injustice is intended to the older members of the confederacy. Be it therefore

Resolved, That this General Assembly do condemn in the most decided manner any Act by the Congress of the United States, whatever title it may bear, which contemplates a disposition of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, otherwise from the several States.

Resolved further, That our Senators and Representatives in the United States be requested to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a Bill directing the division of the proceeds of the sales of the Public domain among the States in an equitable ratio, to be used by the States for Internal Improvement, Education, or any other purposes as may be deemed expedient by the several States receiving said distribution.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of these Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective Houses.

And Mr. Boyden offered the following additional Resolution: "Resolved further, That Congress ought at once to pass a law ceasing to the old States, for the promotion of education, such portions of the Public domain as shall correspond in a just degree with that already ceded to the new States for the same object."

Mr. Graves moved that the Resolutions be laid on the table, which motion was lost. They were then made the order of the day for tomorrow.

The Resolutions respecting the re-opening of Roanoke Inlet were taken up, when Mr. G. W. Caldwell moved to strike out the word "request" where it occurs in the Resolutions, and to insert the word "instruct." This question on striking out was decided in the negative, yeas 43, nays 68.

Yeas.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Baker, Bannerman, J. Barnes, E. Barnes, Biggs, Boyd, Brogden, G. W. Caldwell, Cardwell, Chambers, J. M. Covington, Dickson, Ennett, Farrow, Fleming, Goe, J. R. Gilliam, J. B. Jones, C. Jones, R. Jones, Killion, M. Jones, C. Jones, J. T. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Monday, Moore, Morris, Morrow, Munroe, McCleese, McLaughlin, Pope, Powell, Regan, Reid, Russell, Smith, Sullivan, Stallings, F. Taylor, Thompson, Tomlinson, Wadsworth, L. Walker, J. Walker, and Ziglar.

Nays.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Barringer, Beall, Brogden, Brannock, Brower, Brummett, Bryan, Burns, J. P. Caldwell, Carson, Clegg, J. W. Covington, J. M. Covington, Dink, Franklin, Goe, J. R. Gilliam, D. A. Graham, J. Graham, Graves, Herring, Holt, Holland, Holt, Huggins, Hyman, Jacob, Jefferson, Joyner, H. C. Jones, Keener, King, W. B. Lane, Lilly, Mend-nhall, E. P. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Mills, Moore, Morris, McCleese, McClenahan, McLaughlin, McCollins, McLaurin, McMillan, Neal, Paine, Patton, Pounderton, Ponder, Pope, Proctor, Roberts, Russell, Siler, Smith, Spruill, J. W. Taylor, Whitehurst, J. O. K. Williams, F. Williams, Winston, Wilson, Withers, and Young.

Said Resolutions were then adopted, and engrossed, yeas 72, nays 32.

The Committee on Judiciary reported that it was not expedient to amend the Bank debt law as proposed.

The Judiciary Committee reported unfavorably on the Bill in favor of Poor Debtors. The said Bill was thereupon put on its passage on motion of Messrs. Boyden, Spruill, and Biggs, amended and passed its second reading, yeas 104, nays 5.

SENATE.

Friday, January 1, 1841.

The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments, the Bill to make trespass upon land and other property indictable in certain cases, which was read and laid on the table.

The Engrossed Bill to establish a County by the name of Stanley was put upon its third reading and ordered to be engrossed, yeas 23, nays 17.

The Senate repaired to the Commons Hall to qualify the Governor elect.

Mr. McDermott from the Committee on Internal Improvement, reported and recommended the adoption of the Resolution in favor of the Treasurer and Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Rail-road Company.

HALF PAST 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Senate spent some time in discussing the Common School Bill, Mr. Edwards in the Chair.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment, the Bill to amend the Revised Statute concerning the management of Orphans and their Estates, when the said Bill was read the second time, unamended and passed.

The appointed hour having arrived, John M.

Morehead, accompanied by the late Governor, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State waited upon the General Assembly, both branches being convened in the Commons Hall, and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by law for the qualification of the Governor of the State; the Oath having been administered by the Hon. Chief Justice Ruffin. After which, Mr. Morehead, addressed the General Assembly.

The House agreed to rescind the Resolution adopted by the two Houses to adjourn sine die on Monday next.

3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Mr. G. W. Caldwell from the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported that it was not expedient as proposed, to increase the penalty upon persons voting illegally.

The Bill to make real estate assets in certain cases was read the second time. Mr. Biggs moved to amend the Bill by adding the following proviso:

"Provided however, That in cases where there may be a deficiency of assets to pay all the debts, the proceeds arising from the sale of real estate under this Act shall be paid to the creditors pro rata, and the Superior Court, upon application of the Administrator, may make such rules as such court may direct, requiring creditors who wish to claim a portion of said assets, to present their claims within a certain time, not exceeding the terms of two years, from the Administrator and may thereupon make a decree for the distribution and payment of the said assets which shall be a protection to the Administrator upon a compliance therewith."—Pending the question on this amendment Mr. Sullivan moved that said Bill be indefinitely postponed, yeas 53, nays 57. The question now recurring on the adoption of amendment proposed by Mr. Biggs, was decided in the negative.

An amendment offered by Mr. Barringer was lost, and the question recurring shall this Bill pass the second reading was decided in the negative, yeas 53, nays 58.

SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. 2.

The Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Edwards in the Chair, on the bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools; and after some time spent therein, the Committee rose, and reported the bill to the Senate with sundry amendments; when, Mr. Mitchell moved further to amend the bill, by striking out all the first section, except the enacting clause, which motion, together with the bill, were laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company being the special order of the day was taken up and read the second time and amended on motion of Mr. Patton, by adding the following at the end of the fifth section:

"And unless the list of the names filed with the Public Treasurer does show stock represented to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, no said shall be extended by this Act to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company."

Mr. Cardwell moved further to amend the Bill by adding at the end of the 5th Section, the following proviso:

"Provided, That before any of the said Bonds are delivered to the President and Directors of said company, the Stockholders in the same holding at least three-fourths of the stock, shall enter into a Bond payable to the State of North Carolina, covenanting and binding each and every one of the obligors therein, to pay and satisfy to the said State a part proportionate to the number of shares of each one's stock, in any loss or damage that may come to the State in consequence of such endorsement of the said Bonds and insufficiency of the real and personal estate and property of said company to discharge the same: And provided further, That before any of said Bonds are delivered as aforesaid, the Governor shall inquire into the standing and ability of said obligor, and shall certify to the Treasurer, that in his opinion said obligors are sufficient to make good at least three-fourths of the amount for which the Treasurer shall endorse."

The question on adopting this amendment was decided in the affirmative, yeas 53, nays 53.

Yeas.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Baker, Bannerman, J. Barnes, E. Barnes, Biggs, Boyd, Brogden, G. W. Caldwell, Cardwell, Chambers, J. M. Covington, Dickson, Ennett, Farrow, Fleming, Goe, J. R. Gilliam, J. B. Jones, C. Jones, R. Jones, Killion, M. Jones, C. Jones, J. T. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Monday, Moore, Morris, Morrow, Munroe, McCleese, McLaughlin, Pope, Powell, Regan, Reid, Russell, Smith, Sullivan, Stallings, F. Taylor, Thompson, Tomlinson, Wadsworth, L. Walker, J. Walker, and Ziglar.

Nays.—Messrs. Barringer, Boyden, Brannock, Brannock, Brower, Brummett, Bryan, Burns, J. P. Caldwell, Carson, Clegg, J. W. Covington, Dink, Ennett, Farrow, Franklin, Goe, J. R. Gilliam, D. A. Graham, J. Graham, Graves, Herring, Holt, Holland, Holt, Huggins, Hyman, Jacob, Jefferson, Joyner, H. C. Jones, Keener, King, W. B. Lane, Lilly, Mend-nhall, E. P. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Mills, Moore, Morris, McCleese, McClenahan, McLaughlin, McCollins, McLaurin, McMillan, Neal, Paine, Patton, Pounderton, Ponder, Pope, Proctor, Roberts, Russell, Siler, J. W. Taylor, Whitehurst, F. Williams, Winston, Wilson, Withers, and Young.

The question shall the said Bill pass the second reading as amended, was decided in the negative, yeas 52, nays 58.

Yeas.—Messrs. Barringer, Boyden, Brannock, Brannock, Brower, Brummett, Bryan, Burns, J. P. Caldwell, Carson, Clegg, J. W. Covington, Dink, Ennett, Farrow, Franklin, Goe, J. R. Gilliam, D. A. Graham, J. Graham, Graves, Herring, Holt, Holland, Holt, Huggins, Hyman, Jacob, Jefferson, Joyner, H. C. Jones, Keener, King, W. B. Lane, Lilly, Mend-nhall, E. P. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Mills, Moore, Morris, McCleese, McClenahan, McLaughlin, McCollins, McLaurin, McMillan, Neal, Paine, Patton, Pounderton, Ponder, Pope, Proctor, Roberts, Russell, Siler, J. W. Taylor, Whitehurst, F. Williams, Winston, Wilson, Withers, and Young.

Nays.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Baker, Bannerman, J. Barnes, E. Barnes, Biggs, Boyd, Brogden, G. W. Caldwell, Cardwell, Chambers, J. M. Covington, Dickson, Ennett, Farrow, Franklin, Goe, J. R. Gilliam, D. A. Graham, J. Graham, Graves, Herring, Holt, Holland, Holt, Huggins, Hyman, Jacob, Jefferson, Joyner, H. C. Jones, Keener, King, W. B. Lane, Lilly, Mend-nhall, E. P. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Mills, Moore, Morris, McCleese, McClenahan, McLaughlin, McCollins, McLaurin, McMillan, Neal, Paine, Patton, Pounderton, Ponder, Pope, Proctor, Roberts, Russell, Siler, J. W. Taylor, Whitehurst, F. Williams, Winston, Wilson, Withers, and Young.

SENATE.

Monday, January 4.

Mr. Wilson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to prevent the transportation of slaves on rail roads, stages, &c., without written permission from their owners. Read first time and passed.

Mr. Wilson presented resolutions, requiring the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company to furnish the Legislature with certain statements of the proceedings of the Company in relation to the guarantee of the State for the loan authorized at the last session, and on his failure to do so, requiring the Attorney General to file a bill against the Company, requiring compliance; which were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on the subject, reported a bill to unite the Literary and Ju-

venal Improvement Boards; which passed the first reading and was ordered to be printed.

The bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools, was taken up, amended, passed its second reading, and laid on the table.

Mr. Helton presented resolutions appropriating \$20,000 for removing obstructions to steam navigation in Neuse River; which passed their first reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following engrossed bills and Resolutions received from the Senate, were each read the first time and passed, to wit:

The bill to incorporate the Town of Rutherford.

The bill concerning Jurors in Burke County.

Mr. Burns presented a bill to incorporate the Salisbury Manufacturing Company, which was read the first time and passed.

The bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company which had been rejected on Saturday last, was now, on motion of Mr. J. P. Caldwell, re-considered.—And, on motion of Mr. Roberts, a message was sent to the Senate proposing that said bill be referred to a Joint Select Committee of five on the part of each House. To this proposition the Senate agreed, and appointed, on their part, Messrs. Edwards, Wadell, Shepard, Mitchell, and Kerr. Messrs. Barringer, C. Jones, Rand, McClenahan, and Eaton, were appointed on the part of the Commons.

Mr. Barringer presented a Bill to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts for the counties of Cabarrus and Mecklenburg.

The bill upon the subject of a Penitentiary was read the second time and passed by a vote of 77 to 31.

The Preamble and Resolutions relating to the Public Domain were considered separately, and each one passed by a large majority; whereupon, they were ordered to be engrossed.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Mr. Byrum, from the Committee on the subject, reported Resolutions declaring that Congress has the constitutional power to charter a National Bank, as a fiscal agent of the Federal Government, and as a regulator of the exchanges of the country; and that it is the duty of that body to establish such an institution whenever, in their wisdom, they may deem it necessary and proper; which were read and sent to the Commons, with a proposition to print.

Mr. Montgomery presented a bill supplemental to the act to establish a county by the name of Stanley; which passed its three several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools was further amended, passed the third reading, and ordered to be engrossed—29 to 17.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to attach a part of Iredell to Wilkes, passed its third and last reading, and was ordered to be enrolled.

The resolution in favor of the Treasurer and Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, was rejected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Resolution calling upon the Public Treasurer for certain information relating to the Public Funds, was after much discussion, passed. [This Resolution orders the publication of all the transactions of the Literary Fund, embracing the loans made by that Board, the names of the debtors, securities, &c.]

The bill to regulate the measurement of Ton and Square Timber and Saw Mill Lumber, were each read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to establish and regulate Common Schools throughout the State, was made the order of the day, beginning to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and every subsequent day at that hour, until disposed of, and having precedence of all other matter.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to repeal an act directing the County Courts to pay fees to certain officers therein named, as far as respects the county of Randolph.

The bill in favor of poor Debtors, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill concerning the collection of fines and costs from free negroes and free persons of color, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Spruill presented a resolution proposing to adjourn sine die on Monday next; which was negative 31 to 8. Mr. Gauthier moved to strike out sine die, and insert in lieu thereof, "until the first Monday of January, 1842," and he then moved that the resolution and amendment be laid on the table, which was negative, 21 to 21. Mr. Edwards moved to postpone the subject until to-morrow, which was negative, 23 to 22. After some further ineffectual propositions to amend, the resolution was withdrawn by the mover.

A great number of bills and resolutions of a private nature, were acted on during the evening session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The engrossed bill supplemental to an Act entitled an Act to lay off and establish a county by the name of Stanley, was read the first, second and third times, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Barringer from the Joint Select Committee raised for that purpose reported the Bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company with sundry amendments. The Bill and amendments were, on motion of Mr. B. laid on the table.


The engrossed Bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools, was read the first time and passed. By consent the Bill was read the second time. Mr. Boyden moved to amend the bill by striking out from the first section the word "exclusive of monies arising from Swamp Lands." This amendment was lost by 6 votes, there being 52 yeas, 58 nays. Mr. Cardwell then moved to amend it by striking out of the Bill, wherever it occurs, the term "Federal Population." On this question much debate ensued, in which Messrs. C. Jones, Boyden, Cardwell, Winston, M. Collins, B. Ogden and H. C. Jones supported the amendment, and Messrs. Eaton, Moore, Hill, Paine, South Spruill, Reid, Roberts, J. R. Gilliam and G. W. Caldwell opposed it.

This amendment was lost by 10 votes, there being 52 yeas, and 62 nays.

After further discussion, the Bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Moore, from the committee raised on Banks and Bank corporations, made a report; which, on motion of Mr. Winston, was, with the documents therein referred to, transmitted to the Senate, proposing that they be printed.

Some twenty or thirty Private Bills passed their second reading.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
SALISBURY, N. C.
Friday, January 15, 1841.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE.

The Legislature of Georgia, at its late Session, passed an act which may be regarded as the first great move in the South against the audacious spirit of incendiary fanaticism, that for some years past, has been sweeping over the North with a strength and violence every day increasing, and seriously threatening to render the Union at no distant period. The bill passed is entitled "An act to protect the slave property of the State of Georgia by compelling vessels owned or commanded by citizens of, or coming from, the ports of the State of Maine, and the officers, seamen, and passengers thereof, to perform quarantine, and to provide for search thereof, on their departure." The penalty incurred by a violation of any provision of the bill, is imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than five, nor over ten years.

The occasion which induced the Legislative action, was this:—Some time since, a Maine vessel concealed and carried off certain slaves from Georgia, thereby committing an outrage which, by the laws of that State, is a misdemeanor and high offence;—for this, the Governor of Georgia demanded from the Governor of Maine, a surrender of the felonious offenders to be dealt with, as they deserved, and according to the law.—This demand was refused, and so the matter stood when brought before the Legislature before the last, one year ago, when no action was taken on it. This looked like Georgia had ingloriously retreated from the bold and proper stand first taken, but after sleeping on the question for more than a year, she has at length aroused up with an energy and spirit worthy of her better days, and such as it well becomes the South to display on this vitally important subject.

By the Constitution of the United States, one State has no right to regulate her commercial relations with another, but all have the right to pass quarantine laws as a protection against contagious diseases, or evils of any other kind. In the present case, Georgia has adopted this remedy, and passed an act requiring all vessels belonging to Maine and coming from her ports, either directly or indirectly, to undergo quarantine for 100 days;—that is, to approach not nearer than within three miles of the Georgia coast for 100 days after entering the limits of the State. This, at once, puts a stop to all direct intercourse between the two States, and strikes immediately at the pockets of the Maine people, so that the authorities of that State will now be forced either to render satisfaction and stop the "Philanthropists" from stealing negroes, or lose the direct trade with Georgia.

A similar question for the same kind of outrage is now pending between Virginia and New York. The Abolition Governor of New York has refused to deliver up, on the demand of the Governor of Virginia, a felon charged with having stolen and carried off a negro from that State. This refusal of his New York Executive is based on the ground that slavery does not exist in New York, negro stealing is not an offence known to the laws of that State. A most insulting equivocation, and contemptible as well as outrageous evasion of justice, clearly due for the open violation of the laws of a sister State. It remains now to be seen whether Virginia will maintain her rights as fearlessly and gallantly as Georgia has done. We believe that she will not cover under the crisis, or tamely submit to the wrong and insult, but stand up for her rights and the Constitution, in such way as becomes the old Dominion. If she does, undoubtedly she will find herself backed by every Southern State from Maryland to Texas.

TROUBLE—TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

From all appearances, it seems pretty evident that the Whig leaders at Washington are not reposing on roses—they find many thorns woven in their wreaths of victory. If they do not fight and quarrel like cats and dogs, as their smaller brethren at Raleigh, yet, are reports to be at all credited, there is some jealousy between the different factions, and they are engaged in little else than plotting defeat and disappointment for each other. At the opening of Congress, Clay and Webster were leaders of the two adverse wings of the party, but a third power has now come in, which threatens one or other destruction to both. This is no less a personage than Gen. Scott at the head of the anti-Masonic and Abolition interest. Judging from what we see in the Northern Whig prints, we think it is tolerably certain that Scott is about to play smash with both Clay and Webster. The New York Herald, a curious, but very talented paper, is the organ of the Scott division, and threatens a complete route to the rival Whigs. That paper says, that hereafter Presidents are to be elected by singing, and songs can be made about Scott, but what can be sung of Clay or Webster? Nothing of the sort, and for the last, his opposition to the war hereafter would furnish material for any other than complimentary ditties.

Scott is now, or was lately in Washington City, on an electioneering visit.

"Tip and Ty," will be far from having a smooth sea to sail over, there are troubles and breakers ahead. If the Republicans stand firm on principle, and do not like the Whigs divide about men, four years will end the third dynasty of Federal rule.

FEDERAL POLICY.

In looking over the proceedings of the Legislature, the readers attention will be arrested by a set of Resolutions introduced by Mr. Hill of Brunswick County, the object of which is, to request our Senators and Representatives in Congress "to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a Bill directing the division of the proceeds of the sales of the Public domain among the States in an equitable ratio." &c.

Every man knows that the Public Domain was first ceded by the States to the General Government for the purposes of revenue; to meet the expenditures of the Government, that there might exist no reason for taxation either direct or indirect. The Government must raise money to pay its annual expenses; this is clear; it is equally clear that if it has no revenue from the public lands, this money must be raised by taxation.—Why then do the Federal party want the proceeds of the sales of these lands, the only revenue to the Government not derived from taxation, divided among the States? And this too at a time when they say, there is no money in the United States Treasury to meet the expenses of Government? The reason is plain enough. They are scheming to remove entirely this source of revenue, which if properly managed would go far to meet the wants of Government; and then, they will

have an answer to lay Tariff taxes on the South again, contract another National debt, create a National Bank, and give to it the surplus revenue, to settle, speculate and plunder on.

It is not strange that those States who are overwhelmed with extravagant debts, should favor this scheme of distribution. They must be taxed as it is, to pay their own State debts, and would willingly have the proceeds of the public lands to discharge them with; this distribution would be the same thing to them as an assumption of their debts by the General Government. Take the Western States for instance and some of the Northern; they pay their debts with the proceeds of the public lands; a deficiency is made in the United States Treasury by the distribution of these proceeds, money is wanted for the expenditures of Government, and this money has to be raised by taxation, the Tariff taxes are increased again, and the South has to pay them, and furnish the revenue. So that, in the end, the distribution of the proceeds of the public domain, is nothing more nor less than taxing the South to pay the State debts. This is the Federal policy. The State of North Carolina owes no debts, but if this Federal scheme prevails, she might as well be as deep in as some of the others, since her people will be taxed anyhow.

The reign of Federalism is drawing nigh; let the South prepare for new burdens. She has given her neck to the yoke, and will soon have it to bear.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From a special message of Gov. Dudley to the Legislature in reply to a call for information concerning the condition of the University, we make the following extracts, our space not allowing an insertion of the whole:

"The endowment of the University consists, at the present time, of about nine hundred acres of land, nearly surrounding the village of Chapel Hill, including the grounds on which the College Edifice and the residences of the Faculty are situated.

The College buildings are five in number, constructed of brick, and in good repair.

The Centre (known as the South) building, is three stories high, above the basement story, 117 feet in length, and fifty feet in width, exclusive of the projection.

The East and West wings are three stories high, 96 feet seven inches long, and forty feet one and a half inches wide.

In addition to the Library, Laboratory, Philosophical Chamber, the two Halls appropriated to the Literary Societies, and three Recitation Rooms, these edifices contain sixty-five dormitories, 18 feet in length and 16 feet in width, affording comfortable accommodations to one hundred and thirty students.

Person and Gerard Halls are smaller structures, devoted to the public exercises of the institution, and to their respective uses.

The Steward's Hall is a plain framed building, pretty well suited to the purposes for which it was designed. The Professors' houses are structures of a similar character, sufficiently neat and comfortable, but neither of them is in a very good state of repair.

The Lands and Edifices, Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, Mineralogical and Geological Cabinets, and Library, may be fairly estimated at

1000 shares of Stock in the Bank of the State of North Carolina	\$115,000 00
Due on bonds, supposed to be entirely secure, about	100,000 00
Aggregate	\$250,000 00

The Faculty is composed of

1. The President, who is Professor of National and Constitutional Law.
2. A Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.
3. A Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
4. A Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.
5. A Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.
6. A Professor of Rhetoric and Logic.
7. A Professor of the French Language and Literature.
8. A Tutor of Ancient Languages.
9. A Tutor of Mathematics.

The Faculty, as at present organized, consists of the same number of individuals that constituted it in 1837, while the number of students has more than doubled. The system of instruction at present, is believed, by critics, to be very efficient, and that a much greater necessity exists for another edifice, and an increase of the library, than for addition to the numerical strength of the academic corps.

The Institution was first opened for the reception of Students, on the 13th February, 1795. The number of Graduates from 1795 to 1940 inclusive, is stated in a table appended to the message, to have been 631;—the aggregate number of Matriculates, in the same time, having been more than double that number.

Public Debt of the State of Maryland.—It appears from the Annual Message of the Governor of Maryland that the indebtedness of that State amounts now to the enormous sum of \$15,346,000,—fifty millions, three hundred and forty six thousand! That the demand on the Treasury for the last year were equal to \$327,000,—nine hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars, while the receipts were only \$306,906, three hundred and six thousand nine hundred and five,—leaving a deficiency of \$20,093. Six hundred and twenty thousand dollars to be raised by loans or taxes or the art of hocus-pocus some how or other.

Sulphur Spring in Warren County.—The Warren-ton Reporter mentions the discovery of a Sulphur Spring near that village, on the land of Mr. Wm. D. Jones, the water of which has been analyzed by scientific gentlemen, and pronounced to be strongly impregnated with mineral substances. It is said to be in every respect equal to the Mineral Springs in the mountains of Virginia. The Reporter states that the Proprietor is improving the place in a suitable manner for the accommodation of visitors, and will be prepared to receive a large number next season.

Public Debt of Illinois and Indiana.—The public debt of each of these new States, according to the Messages of their Governors, amounts to thirteen or fourteen millions of dollars, while there are large deficiencies in the Treasuries of both.—We suspect these States will soon go for the "assumption of State debts." Are the people of North Carolina ready to be taxed to raise money to pay off the heavy debts of Maryland, Illinois and Indiana? Let them be preparing for the burden—making ready to be loaded, for just as surely as the next Congress comes this will take place. We have been distinctly warned by the Whig party that it shall be so. If the thing is not done directly, it will be done indirectly. In the next Congress the Federal party will have majority, and they are determined to do it.

What effect will the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands produce other than the creation of a deficiency in the Treasury, which must of necessity be supplied by an increased Tariff and new Taxes?

The people of the South will not only see, but they will feel to their cost, some of the fruits of the new dynasty.

Q. "The Carolina Gazette" is the title of a new Newspaper lately issued by Messrs. Blum & Son, in Salem.

The Governor of Tennessee has appointed A. O. P. Nicholson of Maury County, to take the seat in the United States Senate, vacated by the death of the Hon. P. V. Gentry.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

The extracts following are from documents transmitted to the House of Representatives by the President in answer to a call for copies of any correspondence between the Governments of the two countries, in relation to the burning of the Steamboat Caroline, in the year 1837.

It grew, as the reader will perceive, out of the arrest of a man named Alex. McLeod, a British subject, by the authorities of the State of New York, for an alleged participation in that outrage, within the limits of her Territory. McLeod was apprehended in New York lately, and committed for trial to answer the charges of murder and arson. The tone of the correspondence below sounds a little belittling, and the arrest of the man McLeod, with the conduct of the British Government in relation to the affair of the Caroline, may lead to something more serious than words. It is to be hoped, however, that the Governments of both countries will be more mindful of their respective interests than to enter a trivial affair of this character to disturb their peaceful relations. Nothing could be more disastrous to the prosperity of the South than a war with England at this juncture.

The following extract contains the point of Mr. Fox, the British Minister's letter to Mr. Forsyth:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1840.

"Sir: I am informed by your Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, that Mr. Alexander McLeod, a British subject, and late Deputy Sheriff of the Niagara district in Upper Canada, was arrested at Lewiston, in the State of New York, on the 12th of last month, on a pretended charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the capture and destruction of the piratical steamboat 'Caroline,' in the month of December, 1837. After a tedious and vexatious examination, Mr. McLeod was committed for trial, and he is now imprisoned in Lockport jail.

I feel it my duty to call upon the Government of the United States to take prompt and effectual steps for the liberation of Mr. McLeod. It is well known that the destruction of the steamboat 'Caroline' was a public act of persons in her Majesty's service, obeying the order of their superior authorities. That act, therefore, according to the usages of nations, can only be the subject of discussion between the two National Governments; it cannot justly be made the ground of legal proceedings in the United States against the individuals concerned, who were bound to obey the authorities appointed by their own Government."

The following is Mr. Forsyth's reply to this demand:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1840.

"This demand, with the grounds upon which it is made, has been duly considered by the President, with a sincere desire to give to it such a reply as will not only manifest a proper regard for the character and rights of the States, but at the same time, tend to preserve the amicable relations which, so advantageously for both, subsist between this country and England. Of the reality of the disposition, and of the uniformity with which it has been evinced in the many delicate and difficult questions which have arisen between the two countries in the last few years, no one can be more convinced than yourself. It is with unfeigned regret that the President finds himself unable to recognize the validity of a demand, a compliance with which you deem so material to the preservation of the good understanding which has been hitherto manifested between the two countries.

The pretension of the several States which constitute the Union, within its appropriate sphere, perfectly independent of the Federal Government. The offense with which Mr. McLeod is charged was committed within the Territory, and against the laws and citizens of the State of New York, and is one that comes clearly within the competency of her tribunals. I do not, therefore, present an occasion where, under the Constitution and laws of the Union, the interference of this country would be proper, or for which a warrant can be issued in the powers with which the Federal Executive is invested. Nor would the circumstances to which you have referred, or the reasons you have urged, justify the extension of such a power, if it existed. The transaction out of which the question arises, presents the case of a most unjustifiable invasion, in time of peace, of a portion of the Territory of the United States, by a band of armed men from the adjacent Territory of Canada, the people captured by them within our own waters, and the subsequent destruction of a steamboat, the property of a citizen of the United States, and the murder of one or more American citizens. If regarded at the time, the offenders might unquestionably have been brought to justice by the judicial authorities of the State within whose acknowledged Territory these crimes were committed; and their subsequent voluntary entrance within that Territory places them in the same situation. The President is not aware of any principle of international law, or, indeed, of reason or justice, which entitles such offenders to impunity here, or before the tribunals, when coming voluntarily within their independent and undoubted jurisdiction, because they acted in obedience to their superior authorities, or because their acts have become the subject of diplomatic discussion between the two Governments. These methods of redress, the legal prosecution of the offenders, and the application of their Government for satisfaction, are independent of each other, and may be separately and simultaneously pursued. The arrest or justification of the outrage by the British authorities must be a ground of complaint with the Government of the United States distinct from the violation of the Territory and laws of the State of New York. The application of the Government of the United States to the Government of Great Britain, for the redress of an authorized outrage of the peace, dignity, and rights of the United States, cannot deprive the State of New York of her undoubted right of vindicating, through the exercise of her judicial power, the property and lives of her citizens. You have very properly requested the alleged absence of such offenders from the scene of the outrage at the time when it was committed, as not material to the decision of the present question. This is a matter to be decided by legal precedent; and the sincere desire of the President is, that it may be satisfactorily established. If the destruction of the Caroline was a public act of persons in her Majesty's service, obeying the order of their superior authorities, this fact has not been before communicated to the Government of the United States by a person authorized to make the admission; and it will be for the court which has taken cognizance of the offense with which Mr. McLeod is charged, to decide upon its validity when legally established.

The President deems this to be a proper occasion to remind the Government of her Britannic Majesty, that the case of the 'Caroline' has been long since brought to the attention of her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, up to this day, has not communicated its decision thereto. It is hoped that the Government of her Majesty will perceive the importance of no longer leaving the Government of the United States unadvised of its views and intentions upon a subject which has naturally produced much expectation, and which has led to such grave consequences.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration."

The New York Journal of Commerce says: "Letters from New Orleans say the Banks there will not resume specie payments; that the Merchants' Bank will prevent it." The influence of the Merchants' Bank? says the reader, what influence can one local Bank exert to control all the others in a city like New Orleans. The secret of the matter only discloses more of what is so common now-a-days—the villainies practiced on the people of this country under the license and name of Banking. This Merchants' Bank is a creature of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and in its conduct to prevent a resumption of specie payments—to keep the currency in an unsteady and depreciated state, we see more of the management of Biddle's 'regulator.' It is not enough that his infamous and rotten swindling scheme at

Philadelphia should entice speculation, and prevent resumption, so far as its immediate influence extends, but there must be a tool established in the extreme South to do its dirty work in that quarter.—This Merchants' Bank was one of the principal agents of Biddle's Philadelphia concern in buying up Cotton and other produce a few years ago, when the 'regulator' figured so largely in the game of speculation and plunder. It is notorious that in the manied distresses of New Orleans, this Bank has done more to embarrass and increase them than all the rest together, and now again we find its influence exerted, as doubt at the bidding and for the benefit of its Northern masters, the wire-workers in Philadelphia, to maintain a state of suspension and embarrassment in the valley of the Mississippi, which must operate powerfully in obstructing the healthy action of business, to the great injury of the planting, and every other interest in the whole South-west. And all for the purpose of propping the bankrupt, profligate, and rotten concern at Philadelphia, on its legs again, that it may be in an apparently standing condition to become the depository of the public money, as the Federal leaders intend it shall, after the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, until they can manage to charter another National Bank.

NAVY PENSION FUND.

In 1837, a bill was smuggled through Congress at 12 o'clock, we believe, on the last night of the Session, which swept away more than a million of dollars of what is called the Navy Pension Fund. This fund was originally set apart for pensions to the widows and orphans of such seamen as might die from wounds received in the service of the country. The law of 1837 was so cunningly contrived and worded as to give pensions to widows and orphans of every officer, seaman, or marine who might die while in the Navy, and it also had a retrospective effect on all who had died. The consequence is, that a man might enter to-day and die to-morrow, and thus dying his widow and children were to receive pensions from the Government, though he had rendered no service whatever. Under this unjust law, the widows and children of sailors who had died many years ago, came forward and drew pensions from that time to the present, some drawing as it appears enormous sums, as much as \$20 and \$30,000.—A Bill was before the House of Representatives to repeal it, and we notice that the Hon. Mr. Rayner and Mr. Stanley of this State voted against the repeal, with what motives, is more than we can divine. We were glad to see that all the other members from North Carolina voted for the repeal of the law:—even 'Father' Williams, who is so true to the nod and beck of Mr. Adams, on this occasion, went against him.

Mr. Shepard of North Carolina brought forward the proposition to repeal, and supported it in a very able and conclusive speech.—He certainly deserves much credit for this effort against the plundering schemes of the coon-skin 'Reformers' of Massachusetts.

The measure has not yet passed the Senate, though it is to be hoped, it will.

LOSSES OF THE PEOPLE BY THE BANKS.

The extracts below, from the late Message of Gov. Shannon, of Ohio, gives a brief and startling statement of the immense losses sustained by the people of this country from the beautiful operation of the plundering Bank system, as it has worked for the last few years. If such conduct is not swindling in the broadest sense of the term, we should like to know what is. Gov. Shannon, says:

"In May, 1837, when the Banks suspended specie payments, their circulation was estimated at about one hundred and fifty millions. Their paper no longer convertible into gold and silver, at once depreciated on an average of ten per cent making a dead loss to the people of the United States of fifteen millions. In 1838-9, three hundred and forty-three Banks again suspended, having a circulation estimated at about seventy millions. Again their circulation depreciated on an average of at least ten per cent, making seven millions of a loss thrown on the community. Thus, in a little more than two years we had two suspensions of specie payments by the Banks, inflicting on the people of the country an aggregate loss of twenty-two millions by reason of the depreciation of their paper circulation. This loss falls not on the banks, except in a slight degree, whose incantation of improper act produced it, but on the note holders. So far from the Banks sustaining any considerable loss by the depreciation of their paper, it is believed that some of them availed themselves of the opportunity, through their brokers, of buying up their depreciated paper at a discount.

"Adopting an estimate made by a committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, in 1832, (who had every means of obtaining correct information) the loss of the General Government alone, by the banks, at that time was thirty-five millions. If we add to all this the loss which the public have sustained by Banks breaking, and from various causes, becoming insolvent; and that occasioned by the total destruction of their notes by the various casualties to which a paper currency is ever subject; we will have an amount of actual loss sustained by the community through these institutions which will startle the most devoted advocate of the present paper system."

The Hon. Jan Leeds Kerr has been elected by the Legislature of Maryland, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Spence.

It is stated that the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, our Minister to England, has requested to be recalled;—if he is so, he will return to this country about March.

The Canada 'Patriots' are said to be again organizing for resistance at various points on the British Frontier.

We have had for some time past, about two weeks now, a succession of very heavy rains;—the consequence has been a failure of the mails from every quarter;—no Northern papers since Sunday, and, of course, we are unenformed concerning the doings of Congress at any late date.

The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday last.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN,
Savannah, Jan. 1, 1841.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

It is with much gratification we lay before our readers the details of news just received from Florida, by an Officer of the Army arrived in town this morning.

From sixty to seventy Indian warriors have come in to the different posts with their rifles, which they have surrendered, thus manifesting a willingness on their part to close the war. It is pertinent to observe, that since its commencement such a thing has not happened. This fact, in connection with the report brought by those who have surrendered, that many of their brethren are about to follow their example, affords a strong ground of hope that the war may soon be terminated.

At Fort Fanning, eleven warriors came in on Christmas day. At Tampa, fifteen warriors came in on the same day. Seven of them came to Fort King in quest of Gen. Armstrong. They afterwards left that post to seek him at Tampa Bay. At Cedar Keys, eight or seven warriors were rendered themselves—our informant does not recollect in which. Several others (number not known) came in at No. 3, a post between Cedar Keys and

Fort Fanning. Among those who have surrendered, there are but two or three Micuchichies, the most indomitable of all the tribes. These warriors all came in at the different posts within four days of each other.

It is supposed that the presence of the delegation from Arkansas has contributed to produce this state of things. Some of the delegation are with the Commanding General, and some with the enemy. They compose at present a very weak tribe in the West, and are anxious to strengthen themselves by the addition of those remaining in Florida. The white flag was flying at all the military posts where this information had been received.

Maj. Fauntleroy, while on a scout on the 20th ult., captured seven Indians about seven miles from Tampa.

On Tuesday last, (29th ult.,) two baggage wagons belonging to the Qr. Master's Department, were temporarily seized by three Indians, near Palatka, one of the teamsters having been killed. Major Riley, Lieut. McKinstry, and Lieut. Foote came upon them while they were rifling the baggage, when the Indians made good their escape, carrying with them some blankets and a few unimportant articles of baggage. They had taken Lieut. Foote's trunk into the woods, but were unable to open it. P. S. Since writing the above, we have received a letter from our Florida correspondent which confirms what we have just stated.

A P. S. to the letter adds the following: "The Express says 70 Indians have come in at Pontarum."

St. AUGUSTINE, Dec. 25.

Indians.—An alarm was given that Indians were at the plantation of Col. Hanson, on Monday last. Several of the citizens and volunteers, as well as a detachment of 3d Artillery under Lt. Bragg, promptly repaired to the place. It seems that an Indian negro approached one of the negroes who was gathering cane, and made enquiries as to the force at the house, the number of guns, and if the owner was present. The fellow retreated to the swamp, running in the rear of the plantation. This occurrence developed more prompt activity than we have usually seen and it affords us pleasure to speak of the activity of Lieuts. Sloan and Wilson of the Marines, with a detail from the United States Schooner Flirt, as well as the officers of that vessel, with other gentlemen of the service, and citizens on that occasion. Quick movements like the above, with the same zeal, will go far towards intimidating the enemy. At night a detachment of volunteers moved off South, in hopes of cutting off their retreat, but no signs were discovered.—News.

The New Truth.—There is a report in town that Gen. Armstrong is authorized to make a peace with the Indians, allowing them possession of all the country South of Musquito, but we would not believe a thing so creditable to Government, though we had it from the highest authority in Florida.

With the Seminoles there can be no peace.—They must be either removed or exterminated.—There is too much "blood on the path" now, for any one to admit that it was only "a man snaggled his foot." No treaty could stand six months without being broken by the whites, if not by the Indians.

We believe there is no impossibility in getting the Indians out of Florida, whenever the business is set about the right way.—Herald.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

By the schooner Stephen & Francis, Capt. Magee, arrived on Saturday, we received the Herald of the 31st ult. from which we copy the following:

ST. AUGUSTINE, Dec. 31.

Forty Indians Captured.—Ten Indians hanged.—Capt. Thompson of the Walter M., arrived this morning from Key Biscayne, brings a verbal report that Colonel Harney, who had proceeded into the Everglades with ninety men, succeeded in discovering the town of We-ki-kak, where he captured 20 women and children, and one warrior, and killed or hanged two warriors, (they were perhaps shot in the attack.)

We hope, however, that they were hanged, after being caught alive, for, belonging to the gang which committed the massacres at Carlosabatchie, and Indian Key, they deserved neither mercy, judge, or jury—nothing but an executioner; and the people of Florida have long deplored the infrequency of such salutary retributive examples. If these Indians were hanged, their people will see we are at last in earnest. How much blood might have been saved had 10 Indians been hanged five years ago!

We gave the gallant Colonel our good wishes when he went down, and are rejoiced to see them fulfilled.

The party returned round the coast, leaving Captain Davidson, who is, we are sorry to say, dangerously ill, at Indian Key. Another expedition is preparing. Official reports may be expected to-morrow by the Wm. Gaston.

We said a few days ago that the destruction of one Indian was of more importance than the taking of Beyrout. What, then, must be our rejoicing when 40 are captured. Our market is illuminated to-night—the big gun is out—the band is playing cheerily, and the people are shouting for joy.

Col. Harney, we are told, went in at the Miami, and came out near Cape Sable. If so, he must have gone where no white man has proceeded, and discovered a singular and important water communication across the South of the Peninsula.

MR. CLAY'S POLICY.

The Bank System, and the Land Distribution or State Debt Assumption System, and the Protective System, are in active preparation, and are beginning to be urged even before the inauguration of the President of the Federals. The "Banner State" is active in pushing them; but they have found a sturdy opponent in the Hon. Robert Wickliffe, Senator from Mr. Clay's District. This gentleman, though a Harrison man, will not swallow Mr. Clay's measures. He foresees their disastrous results to Kentucky herself. He denies that the Bank question "is settled." He says if that question is forced upon this Congress, it must force Harrison to select a Bank Cabinet. He contends that a National Bank and State Banks cannot co-exist. He believes the former constitutional, and if a proper charter could be secured for it, is willing to see the State Banks sunk; but he sees danger ahead. He believes that if the Kentucky Banks were all paying specie, the certain prospect of a National Bank would stop them in sixty days. He objects to political Banks—fears the Bank proposed would be so. If the Government takes stock in it, State Governments, State Rights and Liberty are gone.

The credit of Kentucky must suffer by a great Bank being chartered. He advised the Legislature to mind their own business—maintain the public faith of Kentucky, pay her debts, and set at once about the taxation which is inevitable.

Such a Bank would bear within it the seeds of its own dissolution, and would cause ruinous fluctuations. The old Bank was a political connection between Governments and individuals. The Bank was to take care of the interests of its rulers. It would drain Kentucky of specie to pay foreign

dividends. The School Fund would be sunk.—Why pledge themselves in advance and take a leap in the dark?

He was the friend of Harrison and Tyler—not their humble servant. By voting for them he was not pledged for a Bank. If either of them had voted for such a Resolution as that under discussion, they could not have looked bottom in Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, or Georgia. John Tyler could not possibly give his aid to such a measure. Harrison he declared was opposed to a National Bank in many essentials. If Harrison went for such a Resolution, Harrison would be perjured.

Kentucky was embarrassed from borrowing, when she ought to have been taxing. It was always more popular to borrow. Let Kentucky save her credit, cherish those of her own Banks which have done well, and put her hand to the foot of an institution, that will force her out of all disbursements.

Mr. W. combatted the prejudice against South Carolina, and vindicated her position as the upholding of the member from Louisville. He conceded he could not answer the question. "Where shall we get a sound currency?" It could be proved by her annals, that Kentucky had assumed all sorts of attitudes, and gone now for authentication—now for consolidation—in short, for all and any doctrines.

Had she not voted for Tyler, Anti Bank in policy and principle? for Harrison, not so explicitly, but of the same opinion. He had feared, that while there "the old fellow would have conspired himself."

Wait until Harrison comes in, if you must instruct. He had declared from the stump that Harrison and Tyler were Anti Bank. Now you tell them "the question is settled. He is a high Bank man, as rank as Webster himself."

In the course of a subsequent speech, Mr. W. made a telling hit at Mr. Clay, and his speeches are as good as Democratic.

It is almost superfluous to say, that Mr. W. was voted down. The Clay men had it all in their own way—went with a rush for the principles for which Harrison was elected, and adopted the resolution in favor of a National Bank by a "Banner State" majority.

Resolutions in favor of Mr. Clay's Land Distribution (alias assumption of State Debts) were also adopted.—Charleston Mercury.

THE SALISBURY FACTORY.

This establishment commenced operations some time ago. We refer the reader to the following communication for a more satisfactory description of it than we could furnish.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

MR. EDITOR: The Public, doubtless, view with deep interest and much satisfaction, the rapid introduction of Manufacturing, in its various branches, into the Southern States.

Our people now begin to see that we should not depend on Europe and the Northern States for a supply of Cotton Yarn, and such fabrics as we can as well or better manufacture ourselves.

The two principal requisites in manufacturing cotton, labor and material, can be procured at the South on much more favorable terms, than at the North. If the South will undertake manufacturing with a proper degree of energy, we shall soon become the successful competitors of our Northern brethren.

Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of the public to the operations of the Salisbury Manufacturing Company. Their Factory is situated in a beautiful Oak Grove, in the South-eastern part of the Town. It is a handsome, substantial brick building, of four stories, including an attic—about 120 by 45 feet, and a vestibule in front. It possesses all the conveniences necessary for manufacturing successfully. The Company have also erected a number of pretty brick cottages for the operatives, which, when their plan is completed, will form a hollow square, in the centre of which stands the Factory.

The Steam Engine is 60 horse power, and was procured at the Allaire Works, New York City. It is a perfect piece of mechanism—placed in a handsome, substantial stone foundation; it operates admirably. The arrangement of the Engine room, for convenience, beauty, and durability, is not surpassed by that of any establishment with which we are acquainted.

The Spinning Machinery which the Company have as yet procured, was purchased of the Matthews Company, Fishkill, N. Y. It is now in successful operation. The Yarn produced is inferior to none, in beauty, uniformity and strength.

In the course of a few weeks, the Company design giving the order for the machinery required to complete the Establishment. That this Company and all others which aid in rendering the South independent, may meet with success, is the ardent wish of

A FRIEND TO ENTERPRISE.

True.—If some of our youths knew how hard it is to get a living in what are called "the learned professions," they wouldn't make such a rush to get into them. The thousands of half-starved lawyers and doctors in every part of the land ought to serve as a caution to those parents who think their youngsters too good for mechanics and farmers.

The Benefits of Advertising.—A merchant lately advertised. "A boy wanted." Next morning he found a hand-box at his door, with the inscription—"How will this one answer?" On opening it, he found a clumsy specimen of what he termed, warily done up in flannel!

LOOK OUT FOR CASH.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber, either by A Note or book account, are hereby requested to come forward and plank up the "whore-kid," on or before the 15th of February, as I am determined, after that day, to ask neither "friend nor foe" for the needful. Those failing to pay by that time will have to settle with R. W. Long, Sheriff.

JEREMIAH M. BROWN,
Salisbury, N. C., January 15, 1841.

Sheriff's Sale.

Will be sold for cash at the Court house, in the town of Salisbury, on Monday the 1st day of February next, being the first day of Rowan County Court, the following Tracts of Land: 10 Acres now occupied by David Wase, lying on the South side of the road leading from Salisbury to Brattle's Ferry, adjoining the lands of P. Owens, Union Church, and others; on which there are

Five Comfortable Dwellings, Blacksmith Shop, and Out Houses.—Also, 40 Acres

lying on the North side of said road, adjoining the above, subject to Mrs. Wase's dower, levied on as the property of C. Bringle and D. Wase, to satisfy two F. Fas. in my hands, one in favor of J. D. Graham, and the other in favor of D. A. Davis, Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear, at Salisbury.

R. W. LONG, Sheriff.

January 15, 1841.

Also, will be sold on the same day for cash, the valuable Plantation on which Charles Wase now lives, containing 150 Acres, more or less.

Blanks For Sale Here.

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC. FOR THE YEAR 1841.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	5	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	6	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	7	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	8	6	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	9	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	10	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	11	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	12	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	13	11	11	11	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	14	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
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VARIETY.

Actions the most trivial, apparently the most unimportant, have often a most singular influence upon our future lives. Trace back the most important incidents of our lives to their secret source, and say if it had not gone there or done this, or if I had gone there and did not do so, and so, this would not have happened; and you will often find what a trifling has most affected your most important interests.

In speaking of the transmigration of souls, a Danish writer observed, that he remembered being the golden calf. "And now you've only lost the gilding," replied a lady.

"Gentlemen," said an individual on being toasted, "the last time I made a speech I made a fool of myself; but I'll be hanged if I do it now—so I drink all your good healths."

"Make me a superfluous suit of clothes, and I shall remain your everlasting debtor," said a gentleman who was being measured by a tailor.

"Heaven forbid," ejaculated the operative.

Worthy of Imitation.—There is a gentleman in Springfield, who regularly celebrates the anniversary of his marriage, by paying for his newspaper.

A French widow, being found fanning the tomb of her husband, was asked why she performed so singular an operation? She said she had promised not to marry again while the tomb remained damp, and that as it dried very slowly, she saw no harm in continuing in the process.

A literary lady meeting a newly married man and once been her servant, carrying home a bundle, exclaimed: "Ah, John, these are the fruits of marriage." "No, madam," replied John, "this is only the fruit basket."

Praise the fitness of the day when it is ended—a sword when you have proved it—a maiden when she is married—the ice when you have crossed—and a newspaper when you have read and paid for it.

"No one would take you to be what you are," said an old-fashioned gentleman a day or two ago, to a dandy who had more hair than brains.

"What?" was the immediate reply. "Because they can't see your ears!"

Advice.—Be extremely careful to mind two things in this world:

1st. Your own business.

2nd. Let other people's alone.

Hard to Get.—An editor down East advertises for "a devil of a moral character."

Mr. Theodore Helgerad has commenced a printing establishment at Tübingen, in Wurtemberg, in which all the compositors and pressmen, one hundred and ninety six in number, are deaf and dumb. The King has conferred on Mr. Helgerad a large gold medal, of the order of civil merit, for this great reclamation from the social and moral waste.—*Cumtön Journal.*

Depth of the Ocean.—The sea was recently sounded by lead and line, in latitude 57 deg. South, and 55 deg. 7 m. West longitude from Paris, by the officers of the French Ship Venus, during her voyage of discovery, at a depth of 3,170 yards, or 24 miles. No bottom was found. The weather was very serene, and it is said that hauling in the lead took sixty minutes upwards of two hours. In another place in the Pacific Ocean, no bottom was found at the depth of 4,140 yards.

As Safe as the Shop.—A butcher of eminence was in company with several ladies at which, where, having lost two or three rubbers, one of the ladies addressing him, asked, "Pray, sir, what are stakes now?" To which, thinking of his business, he replied, "Madam, the best sirloin, I cannot sell at less than a shilling a pound."

Forensic Wit.—A lawyer, now deceased, a celebrated wag, was pleading before a Scotch judge, with whom he was on the most intimate terms; happening to have a client, (a female, of the name of Tickle) defendant in an action, he commenced his speech in the following humorous strain:—"Tickle, my client, the defendant, my lord." The auditors, amused with the oddity of his speech, were almost driven into hysterics by the judge replying:—"Tickle her yourself, Harry, you are as able to do it as I."

Very Satisfactory.—"Now uncle, hang a big pumpkin to the ceiling, and dand it over with muslin, and when you see the flies gathered around it, imagine that it is the world, and the flies its inhabitants."

"That's the way it works is it?" "Well, Tom, it is a fact that the Chinese walk with their feet ferrent our feet, and their heads down."

"Yes, sir."

"And is it a fact that the devil's fire works are right under the earth?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I wonder if the Chinese nint bothered a good deal with the smoke?"

Affectionate—very.—Cooper says, I remember somewhere to have heard of a gentleman who, by mere chance, strolled into a coffee house, where he met with a captain of his acquaintance on the point of sailing to England, and from whom he received an invitation to accompany him. This he accepted, taking care, however, to inform his wife of it, which he did in these terms:

"Dear Wife, I am going to England."

Yours, &c."

Her answer was not less laconic or tender:

"Dear Husband. A pleasant voyage."

Yours, &c."

The Mammoth Iron Steamer.—A gentleman who recently arrived in the Acadia, informs us that the iron steamer, building by the Great Western Steamship Company at Bristol, will register about 3,000 tons, but that her actual tonnage will exceed 3,000 tons, or about 600 tons more than any ship ever built. A great saving in stowage will be gained in consequence of the adoption of iron for her hull, whilst her draught of water will be comparatively small, owing to the great buoyancy possessed by iron vessels. She will consequently be able to carry coal's sufficient both for her outward and homeward passages. Her engines are to be of 1,000 horse power, and it is confidently expected that the average voyage across the Atlantic will be reduced to ten days.

Espertero.—As the name of this Spanish General is daily used in relation to the present affairs of Spain, it may be interesting to our readers to know his origin and history. He was born in 1793; was the son of a carpenter in molding circumstances, who lived in Don Quixotte's celebrated province of La Mancha. At an early age he went out to South America, where he soon became distinguished for his bravery, and his determined efforts to reduce the revolted colonies to obedience. Failing in this, he returned to Spain, and in the year 1825, married the only daughter of a wealthy land proprietor, by name Santa Cruz. It was not until the death of Ferdinand that Espertero, resumed active military life, when he unhesitatingly gave in his adhesion to the Queen Regent.

A Rise of Prices.—A poor laborer, who had been swindled into the support of Harrison by the discourses of his employer on the necessity of raising prices, has lately put the doctrine to a practical test. Going to his employer shortly after the election, "Boss," says he, "the campaign is closed, Harrison has been successful, there is to be a change of administration, will you please to raise my wages?" It is needless to say that the employer did not seem to comprehend the point of the argument, and proposed the discussion of it another time.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, JANUARY 15, 1841.

Beef	8 a 10	Iron	41 a 7
Bacon	34 a 41	Lard	4 a 10
Butter	40 a 45	Molasses	50 a 62
Do (apple)	30 a 35	Nails	8 a 9
Butter	10 a 12	Onions	15 a 20
Beeswax	18 a 20	Pork	41 a 4
Bagging	18 a 25	Rice (quart)	12
Bale Rope	10 a 12	Sugar (brown)	10 a 12
Cotton (clean)	8 a	Do (white)	18 a 20
Corn	25 a	Salt (bulk)	81 a 85
Coffee	14 a 18	Do (sack)	82 a 84
Flour	81 a 85	Steel (bluish)	10 a
Feathers	25 a 37	Do (cast)	25 a 29
Flaxseed	60 a	Tallow	12
Do Oil	100	Whisky	50 a

AT FAYETTEVILLE, DECEMBER 26, 1840.

Beef	45 a 50	Feathers	27 a 40
Bacon	40 a 45	Lard	9 a 10
Butter	8 a 10	Molasses	60 a 65
Beeswax	25	Nails	8 a 7
Butter	15 a 20	Salt (bulk)	75
Bale Rope	8 a 10	Do (sack)	82 a 84
Coffee	12 a 18	Sugar (brown)	9 a 12
Cotton	6 a 9	Do (white)	18
Cotton Bagging	20 a 25	Do (cast)	18 a 20
Corn	40 a 50	Tallow	41 a 5
Candles	17	Whisky	85
Flaxseed	110 a 115	Whisky	30
Flour	81 a 85	Wool	15 a 20

AT CHERAW, S. C. JANUARY 6, 1841.

Beef	3 a 5	Flour	55 a 60
Bacon	8 a 10	Feathers	40 a 45
Butter	15 a 20	Lard	11 a 12
Beeswax	20 a 25	Molasses	55 a 60
Bagging	25 a 28	Onions	33 a 40
Bale Rope	10 a 12	Rice (100 lbs)	84 a 85
Coffee	12 a 15	Sugar	10 a 12
Corn	8 a 10	Salt (sack)	82 a 84
Corn (scarce)	40 a 50	Do (bulk)	87 a 81

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashtabula to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order, leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating.

JOEL McLEAN.

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

TO HIRE, in the country.—A smart, active negro WOMAN, accustomed to house work.

Apply at THIS OFFICE.



PROSPECTUS OF THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

It is proposed to establish, in the Town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., a weekly newspaper, under the above title, to be edited and published by the subscriber. The publication of the "MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN" will commence by the 1st of January next, or as soon as materials can be procured. It will be printed on entirely new and fair type, on paper of the best quality, and addressed to subscribers at \$2 50 in advance, (on the receipt of the first number,) or \$3 if not paid in advance.

The present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the high place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the Alexanders, the Polks, and their heroic compatriots periled their all, on the 20th May, 1775, could find at all times an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country, the appeal is now made for support. The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican party, the doctrine set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of monopoly, which has been established, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most obvious feature in this system is, that it robs the many, imperceptibly, to enrich the few:—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also to their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of the victim. This system must be thoroughly reformed, before we can hope to see settled prosperity suite alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this reform, will be one of the main objects of the JEFFERSONIAN. It will war against exclusive privileges, or partial legislation, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures; and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new Federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money lenders the two hundred millions of dollars, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the JEFFERSONIAN will keep its readers regularly and accurately advised on the subject of Northern Abolitionism. It must be evident to all candid observers, that the partisan presses of the South have hitherto been too silent upon this subject. We shall, therefore, without fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the JEFFERSONIAN will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of *Morals, Literature, Agriculture, and the Mechanical Arts*, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in Society. Orders for the paper, addressed, *postage paid*, to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Any person who will procure six subscribers, and be responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a number of the paper gratis.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding subscribers' names and subscriptions.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.
November 6, 1840.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a matter familiar with almost every intelligent person. They became known by their fruits—their good works have testified for them—they did not thrive by the faith of the credulous.

In cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Effluvia and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Stomach Pains, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstructed Head-aches, Impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sick-ness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these MEDICINES have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, whole-sale and retail, at W. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the fac-simile of John Moffat's signature.

THE LIFE PILLS are sold in boxes—Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and 82 cents, according to the size; and the PHOENIX BITTERS, in bottles, at 81 or 82 cents, with full directions.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by CRESS & BOGER, of Salisbury.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE, Concord, N. C.

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.—An interesting little pamphlet, entitled "MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL," designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the most approved remedies—by W. B. MOFFAT.

Apply to the Agents.

Salisbury, N. C., October 16, 1840.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on lower terms than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work.

NATHAN PARKS.
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Western Carolina Temperance Advocate. A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform. Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited BY D. R. McANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. McANALLY to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and Christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number bearing eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the receipt of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized Agents.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

These works will be published by us, during the approaching session of Congress. They have had such a wide circulation in the United States, and their usefulness and cheapness are so universally acknowledged, that we deem it unnecessary to give a detailed account of what the future numbers will contain. Suffice it to say, that they will be invaluable, to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government, enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small expense to change them to the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed.—The year and month on all important subjects are given. It is published as fast as the business of the two Houses allows matter enough for a number. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages, of small type. We expect to publish three numbers for every two weeks of the session.

The Appendix contains the speeches of the members at full length, written out by themselves; and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared by the member.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any detail of its contents, it may be referred at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indeeds to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as they can be prepared, after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS.

For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1
For copy of the Appendix \$1

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated Bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 15th of December next, at farthest.

The Democratic papers with which we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a few insertions.

No attention will be paid to